NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1870.-TRIPLE SHEET.

SAVOY AND NICE.

A VIEW BEHIND THE SCENES IN 1800. HOW NAPOLEON MANAGED UNIVERSAL SUF-FRAGE.

It is rumored that one of the results of the overthrew of the French Emperor will be the recession to Italy of Savoy and Nice, which Napoleon acquired ten years ago under the agreement with Victor Emanuel preceding the war against Austria in 1859. The statement is not at all improbable, and it will therefore be interesting to review the peculiar circumstances under which these two provinces became annexed to the French Empire against the earnest opposition of their inhab-The adroitness of Napoleon in manipulating the fraud which he used to call a plebiscitum was never there perfectly illustrated than in this memerable instance; and so complete was the success of his that the populace, though strongly averse to the transfer, were made to vote for it almost unanimously.

It was one of the stipulations of the bargain made at Plembières in August, 1858, between Napoleon and Count Cavour, that France should be rewarded for her participation in the proposed Austre-Italian war by on of Savoy and Nice. To save appearances, however, it was provided that a vote of the inhabitants dd be taken before the transfer, there being no doubt, of course, that the result of the election could be arranged beforehand by the high contracting parties. Sardinia was to receive Lombardy and Venice. But the threatening attitude of Prussia induced Napoleon suddealy to make peace at Villafranea, against the wishes ly carried out. Venetia was left in the possession of the Austrian Empire, and Cayour consequently refused to give up Nice and Savoy. The Italian Premier went to Geneva to stir up the population of Savoy against French annexation at the very time while M Petri (afterward the Imperial Minister of Police) was intricating in the opposite direction among the inhab tants of Nice. It was not until after Cavour's resignation and subsequent mission to Paris and return to office that a new bargain was made, and the plan of French annexation permitted to go on, in consideration of Sat dinia being allowed to acquire Tuscany and the Romagua. The treaty of cession was signed the 24th of March, 1860.

In the mean time a strong opposition had been aroused among the people thus put up for sale, and the manipulation of the vote was daily becoming more difficult. The treaty was invalid until it had received the sanction of the Parliament at Turin; and the vote, of course, ought not to have been taken until the treaty had been submitted to the Chamber; but it was thought imprudent to wait, and, despite the protests of several of the deputies, prominent among whom were Garibaldi and the representatives of the districts immediately coserned, the plebiscitum was ordered for the month of April. In the exciting debate which took place upon this question at Turin, Robandi, ore of the deputies from Nice, gave such a racy and eloquent description of the means employed to coerce his constituents, that the galleries burnt through the rules of order, and indulged in long and enthusiastic cheers. The Ministers had really no reply to make. "Upon political grounds," said Ca your. "I confine myself to this simple declaration: that both I and my colleagues are firmly convinced that the tession of Nice and Savoy is a condition essential to the success of that policy which, within so short a time, has conducted us to Milan, Florence, and Bologna." Mamiani was even more frank, and, "under the present cirsumstances of political necessity, begged leave to recom mend resignation." There was no help for it. The unconstitutional measure was carried; but Garibaldi, on leaving the Chamber, was made the object of a popular evation, and for some time afterward could hardly show himself without a demonstration being made in his

POPULAR SENTIMENT IN NICE. There could be no doubt of the hostility of Nice to the proposed annexation. The election for Deputies to the Furin Parliament had just resulted in the return of the anti-French candidates on a distinct issue. The Muni-tipal Junta had sent a vote of thanks to members of the British Parliament who had spoken against the annexa; tion in the House of Commons. French troops, on enter ing Nice, were hissed and obliged to use their bayonets. The French Consul represented to his Government that his life and the lives of his family were in danger, and requested the protection of a French man-of-war. The editor of the Avenir de Nice (French organ) was besieged in his house, and at last escaped to a French ship. A free vote here would certainly not sanction the Plombière bargain, and extraordinary efforts were consequently

PREPARATIONS FOR THE VOTE.

The first step was to remove all the Sardinian troops and fill their places with French soldiers. This alone produced an extraordinary effect upon an ignorant population, accustomed to implicit obedience, and frecognizing any authority which wasplaced conspicuously before The Italian party had made pretty vigorous preparations to counteract the French intrigues, but they took it for granted that the ratification of the treaty must precede the plebiscitum, and were quite unprepared for the illegal resolution of the Champer which in verted the proper order of proceeding. To disconcert them still further, the time of voting was suddenly changed from the 22d of April to the 15th and 16th, and only five days were allowed for making out the electors lists, and revising, publishing, and confirming them. In a country like the arrondissement of Nice, where the means of intercommunication were very imperfect and the people uneducated, this was a mockery. It practitally gave the Government entire control of the lists, and deprived the opposition of any chance to influence popsentiment, or contradict the misrepresentation which M. Pietri and his 500 mouchards had been assiduously scattering abroad. The shrewd Corsican police agent, skilled in all the schemes of his imperial master spened his headquarters at Nice, and openly directed the whole campaign, sending his spies all over the country deputations, and advising with the local authorities whom all occasions.

THE QUESTION ALREADY DECIDED.

thought important to create the impression among the people that annexation was already an ac complished fact, and their votes would only ratify but could not prevent it. Some of the Italian officials refused to lend themselves to this deception; but others were easily found to do the work-which, indeed, had already been half done by the introduction of French garrison and French police. A lawyer, named Lubonis, was ap. pointed Provisional Governor, and issued a proclams tion, of which the following is a copy, slightly abridged: "CITIZENS: All uncertainty with reference to our future has ceased. By the treaty of the 24th of March, the gallant king, victor Emanuel, has ceded to France, Savoy and the arrendissement of Nice. . But the fate of people does not rest exclusively with the desire of Princes. Therefore the magnanimous Emperor, Napoleon III., and the loyal Victor Emanuel, have desired that this treaty of cession should be strengthened [fortifie] by the popular adhesion. . . . At the august voice of the King, all incertitude as to your future has disappeared; in the same way, at those august words, ought to disappear for the future all dissensions and rivalries. All the citizens should be animated by the same spirit of conclination. All opposition should fall powerless before the interests of the country and the sentiment of duty. Besides, it will find an insurmountable obtacle in the wishes themselves of Victor Emanuel. There is no longer any use in public demonstrations. Their only effect will be to compromise the public order, which will be for the future energetically protected. Confidence, tranquillity, and collectedness, ought to preside over the solemn act to which you are called.

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: The mission which the King has just confided to me is transitory but important. In order to fainli my task at this extraordinary juncture, I count upon the support of your cooperation, upon your respect for law, and upon the high degree of civilization to which you have raised yourselves. Hasten, therefore, to confirm, by your suffrages, the remain of your country to France. In rendering ourselves the echo of the intentions of the King, let us draw around the banner of that public and great nation which has always excited our lively sympathies. Alze us raily around the banner of the king, let us draw around the banner of the proper of the King has a conset prayers for his new and brilliant destiny.

"As for the great Napoleon the Third. Let us retain among us the worship for bygone memories, and let us raise carnest prayers for CITIZENS: All uncertainty with reference to our future count. By the treaty of the 2th of March, the gal-

our respectful desoluon.

our respectful desoluon.

"Vive la France!

"The Provisional Governor,

"Luconis."

Luconis."

This extraordinary production, with its bold falsifica tion of the issue, and its covert, but unmistakable, threat that whoever opposed himself to the wishes of the magnanimous Emperor Napoleon III. would be punished as an enemy of public order, can hardly have emanated from any other pen than that of M. Pietri. But even from him the announcement that the Sardinians already owed "inflexible fidelity" to the French Emperor, is rather astonishing.

A second proclamation, nearly to the same purpose

was issued by the Syndic Malaussena. "PELLOW-CITIZENS: You are called upon to accom-

annals. Upon the 18th and 18th of this month the urns of universal suffrage will be open to you to confirm (continuer) your wish upon the annexation of France. At so solemn a moment the voice of your first municipal magistrate should not remain silent. He is bound alike by honor and duty to declare to you frankly, openly, the course which his conscience and the public interest compel him to follow. The cuties which her history and the traditions of her ancient fidelity have imposed upon her. Nice has nobly fulfilled. In presence of the treaty of the 24th March, in presence of the proclamation of our beleved King of the 1st of April, all those who really love their country, all those who are sincerely devoted to the King and to the Italian cause, can have but one idea, one object. It is that the will of the two sovereigns, accepted by the free consent of the people, should encounter no difficulty, no obstacle; it is that its frank and loyal execution should tighten in an indissoluble manner the bonds of the alliance of the two great nations upon which repose the future and the hopes of Italy.

"Let us, therefore, cellect around the urns with calmness and dignity; let us be united by the spirit of an enlightened and conclinatory patriotism; let nothing arrest the free expression of our wishes; but let each of us, in giving up his vote, think what he owes to his country, to France, and to the Emperor. Vive la France! Vive I'Empereur!

MALASSENA. Syndie of the City.

A third was published by the Bisnop, who is said to have made it a case of conseivers for any parson to yet.

A third was published by the Eishop, who is said to ave made it a case of conscience for any person to vote against French annexation. We have never seen this piscopal document, and cannot therefore positively af firm that it enunciated such monstrous doctrine; but there is no doubt that the influence of the clergy was thrown strongly towards the project of annexat the priests did a great deal of active electioneering. To say nothing of the perhaps insignificant fact that their sala ries were to be raised by the change, there was enough in the respective attitudes of France and Italy toward the Church and the Roman See to dispose them to be come French subjects.

The following is a copy of a circular issued by the French Committee, in which bribes and promises are most adroitly mingled. It appeared with official sand

most adroitly mingled. It appeared with official sanction, and bore the Government stamp:

"The amexation of the country of Nice to France will not be a fail accompli until after the favorable vote of the populations. Already all the measures necessary to secure the success of the volation have been taken by the Sardinian and French Governments. All the civil and ceclesiastical anthorities, as well as all the employes and cheft d'administration, have been invited to favor, in every possible way, and in the French sence, the votation which is immediately about to take place. Thus, M.—, on the eve of seeing our most cherished hopes realized, it behoves all the partisans of France to use all their influence with the populations, and to unite their ciforts, in order that the result of the vote should be a striking proof of the French sympathies of the country, and of its entire adhesion to the great act of reparation so long expected. We are convinced that the Imperial Government will recompense the populations for the unanimity of their vote, and will proportion the reverral according to the good disposition manifested by them.

"Without enumerating here the immense and incontestable advantages of every kind which our country should derive from its annexation to the great French nation, we consider it a duty to address ourselves to all our friends and correspondents, not only to stimulate their zeal in favor of the common cause, and to engage them to use all their influence in order to insure the success of the vote in the French sense, but also that they should carefully watch and point out to us the steps which may have been faken in a cont. ary sense by those in opposition, in order that the necessary measures may be taken to neutralize the influences which are hostile to the interests of the country. Will you have the goodness, M.—, in acknowledging the receipt of this, to make known to us the spirit of your population, and that of the local authorities! tion, and bore the Government stamp :

the liberal distribution of money, and it is estimated that about \$600,000 was expended in bribery before the election, not to speak of the outlay on the days of voting when country voters (provided they belonged to the right side) lived at the expense of the Government, and any man who voted Oui had free run of the cafes and drinking booths. Almost every day the newspapers reported interviews between M. Pietri and "deputations" of various classes of workingmen, deputation generally consisting of two or three subsidized persons who represented nobody but themselves. A delegatio of this sort (consisting of five persons who atterward denied, in the Gazette de Nice, that they had been sent either by their employers or their fellow-workmen) waited upon the French police-agent to inquire about the Emperor's intentions respecting the tobacco trade, and received the assurance that His Majesty intended to greatly develop their business, raise their wages, and give them all pensions!

Meanwhile the Italian party was absolutely ferbidden to hold meetings, to publish any proclamation, to issue circulars, or to canvass the inhabitants. The police were required to act upon the Provisional Governor's doctrine that "there was no longer any use in public demonstrations," the only effect of which would be "to compromise the public order." As the 15th of April approached, rume became rife that lists of the disaffected had stready been made out, and Napoleon was keeping a rod in pickle for The rural police openly assured the peasants that those who stayed away from the polls would be punished as soon as they became French citizens. The priests as-sisted the authorities in convincing the inhabitants that resistance to the prearranged transfer was futile, and that sure punishment awaited the obstinate; while Pietri feetly reckless in magnificent promises to al who would vote Oui

THE VOTING IN NICE.

On the 15th and 16th of April, the rustic police and nagistrates, in obedience to orders from headquarters, unstered the peasants and marched them in into the town, with drums beating, French flags flying the clergy arm in arm with the civic authorities takin the lead. An Englishman gives the following descrip tion of what he saw on the first day :

"The streets were crowded with persons wearing tricolored cockades, and carrying the Oui voting ticket
stuck prominently in their hats. French soldiers, of
whom there was a plentiful sprinkling, mingled freely
with the crowd. It was a singular circumstance that the
members of the National Guard who were on guard at
the poil, had been selected, not in the regular manner,
but by their known sympathes. The urns were placed
in the National College, and thither I repaired to watch
the process of voting. The people crowded in and voted
with scarcely a challenge; lists of those registered were
posted up outside; but at first the votes were given too
rapidly to enable the scrutineers to exercise any check.
The Oui ticket was distributed freely in the streets—mo
stood at the corners of them as if they were advertising
quack medicines, and gave you any number of 'Ouis;'
but I endeavored, both in shops and in the streets.—In
that I such was his intention, and he naively answered,
'Why not!' Oh,' I said, 'it won't be fair; give me
one, which he most good-naturedly did at once.
Another man to whom I spoke told me that he was
strongly opposed to becoming French—that he had two
sons in the Sardinian service, one in the army and the "The streets were crowded with persons wearing tri-

e, which he had a spoke told me that he was consily opposed to becoming French—that he had two us in the Sardinian service, one in the army and the her in the navy—that he himself was a poor boatman d that he had voted Out against his inclination, because the police had bold him that if he did not he would make the police had bold him that if he did not he would not be worth that the King, whom he loved, wanted it cause the police had told him that if he did not he would be imprisoned—that the King, whom he loved, wanted it; that England and all the Fowers wanted it; and that as for his voting in the opposite sense, he would simply get himself into a scrape, and do no good. But, he said, proudly, 'I have neither cheered, nor will I wear a cockade.' As all the scrutineers were the nominees of Pietri, and as they held the keys of the urns, there was, of course, no security against any number of Oui tickets being put into them in private; while instances came to my knowledge of persons not only voting two tickets at a time, but voting twice.

Probably after all these preparations it was not neces sary to tamper with the urns. When the farce was over, M. Pietri reported just 11 votes against annexation! SUFFRAGE IN SAVOY.

In Southern Savoy the popular sentiment does not seem to have been so strong as in the other dismembered districts. In Northern Savoy, however (Faucigny and Chablais), it was quite as bitter against France as in Nice. This was shown by the Parliamentary elections and also by a public declaration of the people, in which they expressed "their desire not to see any alteration made in their union with the Sardinian monarchy," but if political reasons should render a separation inevitable they pronounced decidedly for a union with Switzerland No meetings were called to favor this policy, and there was no opportunity for extensive canvassing; but the document we have cited obtained over 13,000 signatures.

The first measure adopted by the Emperor to over come this opposition was, as in the case of Nice, occupy the country with French troops, partly to "pro tect the voters," and partly (we quote the Emperor own words) " because the presence of troops always im parts an air of gayety and animation to the scene." clergy were manipulated in the usual way. The local authorities were promised continuance in office and all sorts of Government favors. A deputation of rusti magnates who visited Paris to confer with the French Government were asked to dine tête à-tête with the Emperor and Empress, and each received photographs the Imperial pair consecrated by the Imperial auto-The idea was carefully inculcated that craphs. exation was inevitable, and vengeance awaited every man who opposed it. Many of the miner officials were thus secured without trouble, and whoever knows the thousand ways in which these letty rulers can make a peasant's life miserable will unterstand what influence it is in their power to exert. Placards were posted up to convey the impression that Savoy was aiready an integral part of the French impire, and the vote could not change the situation The people were officially informed that all the Savoyard soldiers in the Italian service would be released and sent

population would at once become liable to the French conscription. Many of the syndies and other local authorities were still independent enough to resist. The French organ (Bon Sense) of Annecy, commenting upon this awkward fact, said: "A very important thing for the success of the great votation to which Savoy is about to be called is to have at the head of each commune a syndic thoroughly devoted to the French annexation, for it is he who should give the impulse and preside at the electoral operations. A syndic still devoted to Piedmont or having a Swiss leaning will be altogether out of place on such an occasion." This was, indeed, good sense, and the Government took care that all such unmanageable syndics should be "out of place" before the important occasion. To quote the same newspaper, "a great pur gation" took splace, after the style indicated by the following circular;

"The Governor of Annecy: Considering that M.—, syndic of the commune of —, does not seem to have accepted favorably the consequence of the treaty of the 24th of March last: considering that it is important, under the present circumstances, to have at the head of the administration of each commune men devoted to the new order of things.

new order of things;
"It is decreed, 1. M.—, present syndic of the commune of —, is dismissed from his functions.
"2. The municipal counselor — is charged, until the new order, with the communal administration of the said 3. The above will be transmitted to MM. -- and -

"Anney, April, 1859.
(Signed) "LACHENAL, the Governor-Regent." The voting took place on the 22d and 23d of April before which time the syndies and other officers (having been thoroughly purged) were instructed that " in order for the votation to have a happy result" it was neces sary "to enlighten the voters." They were accordingly ordered "to explain to these gentlemen that it is no longer a question of pronouncing upon a preference between France and Piedmont, between France and Switzerland-that Pledmont has ceded us to France by the treaty of March 24, and that we can no longer belong to it." And if an inquisitive voter should ask what then the question was about, the answer is officially fur nished: they were to note for or against a customs zon with Switzerland ! This stupendous falsehood needs a word of explanation. There had been for a long time movement in Northern Savoy for the establishment of a commercial zone, or free belt, along the Swiss frontier and it was actually represented to the Savoyards that the present election was to decide whether they would have it or not. As there was an overwhelming majority in favor of the measure, which would be very advantageous to Savoy, it was calculated that this would draw out a full vote, and a vote all one way, and the fraud was carried so far that the ballots were actually printed in the following form :

BULLETIN DE VOTATION. La Savoie veut-elle être réunie à la France !

Out et Zone.
This was an excellent device, for it neted both as bribe and a threat, and contributed to make the vote a large ene, which, on account of the moral effect in the eyes of Europe, the Emperor held to be very important. Another shrewd scheme was devised to give a sort of religious aspect to the coming transfer. The curés were enjoined to bless French flags, with all possible cere mony, in every commune, receiving the colors from the civic anthorities at the church door, and then all the uses were to be decorated with them, the Sardinian flag being of course carefully suppressed. This, it will be remembered, was before the election, and while Savoy was still Sardinian territory. But all the proceedings assumed that the transfer was already complete, and that "Universal Suffrage" in this case was a mere shan as indeed it was! Here is the officiat programme of the flag-blessing:

the flag-blessing:

"The Syndic of Bonneville notifies that the Communal Conneil will assemble at the benediction of the flags which the Imperial Government has presented to the Commune: that this religious ceremony will take place on Sunday, the 22d, at 7 o'clock, a.m.: that the cortege will leave the Hotel de Ville to go to the church. All the electors are invited to this ceremony, which will immediately precede the opening of the urns. In the morning the Hotel de Ville will be decorated with the French flags and national colors. The flag inscribed Zone and France will be hoisted upon the front of the Hotel de Ville. All the inhabitants are invited to decorate their houses with flags of the same colors."

With a religious and simple people like the Savoyards

With a religious and simple people like the Savoyards this little egremony naturally had a great effect, especially when it was coupled with the earnest exhortations

INTIMIDATION.

The fraud would not have been complete, however, rithout a little direct intimidation. The English observer whom we have already quoted went to Bonn ville in Savoy, after the election at Nice, and was sur-prised to find that the town which, less than a month beore, had been the hot-bed of anti-French feeling, was covered all over with French flags. With some trouble he found a shopkeeper whom he had known in March as a furious anti-annexationist, and the poor fellow con fessed to having just voted in favor of France, as an act of self-preservation. "What could I do?" he said, "the conclérge de la ville brought me two tickets this mornvote them it would be the worse for me. He also asked where my French flag was, and advised me, if I valued my liberty, to show one without delay." The Englishman tried to find a Non ticket, but none could be had. 'No printing-house here would venture to print one, said the shopkeeper; "you would have to get them fro Geneva." Froclamations and appeals against annexa-tion were forbidden to be printed, and were torn down whenever seen. Intendant Guy addressed a warning to syndies and others in the following language:

You will take care that official proclamations, man festoes, and notices are preserved intact. All appeals the passions—any notice whatever, affixed without the required authorization, will be immediately forn down. The same invaluable officer conveyed, in a circular

from which the following passage is an extract, at one an enticing promise and an awful warning:

an enticing promise and an awful warning:

"The Emperor, who is the personification of great an generous ideas, will not remain insensible to this many fectation of the sympathies of a people; he will restor to that people in kindnesses a hundred fold, the satisfaction which they will have caused him.

"In voting negatively, Savey will be reduced to impetence and anarchy. It has been my duty to make you understand the situation, in order to avoid surprises.

(Signed) "T, GtY, Intendant."

One more specimen of his official circulars to subord

rate authorities, and we have done: "Sin: Upon the 22d inst., all the Savoyards are convoked determine their destinies. I consider it useless to "Sin: Upon the 22d just, all the Savoyards are convoked to determine their destinics. I consider it uscless to insist upon the importance of the solemn act in which your countrymen shall take part. Your mission, Sir, imposes upon you new duties, new obligations, greater even than those which your devotion to the common cause has doubtless dictated. Profit by the influence which your past services have given you over the country people, in order to make them understand the greater interest which attaches to their vote of the 22d and 23d April, 1860. Let them be put upon their guard against the influence of those men, who, unable to carry out their criminal altempts, would wish to involve them in their fall. Let them understand that those counsels are perfolious, those patriots false, who say, 'It is all over, and it is useless to vote.' Absentation is always the act of a bad citizen. To-day it will be still worse; it will be an impense majority. it is useless to vote.

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spirations. "You will give a striking proof of your devotion to Savoy by conforming to these instructions.

"In addressing myself to you with full confidence, I trust that you will afford me an active cooperation.

(Signed.) "T. Guy, Intendant."

. The opposition was not allowed to form committees the mails were opened to seize their circulars; letters were stopped; and to crown all, persons suspected postility to the annexation scheme were deliberately dropped from the registry and so denied the privilege of voting The boxes, it is hardly necessary to say, were inder the absolute control of the authorities, and if any None got into them it was of course easy enough to get them out again. But as no such tickets were printed. and as a man offering a written ballot would at once hav been inscribed in the dreaded list of proscrits, or as M ntendant Guy mildly termed them, criminal, perfidious and false citizens, it is probable that no tampering with the count was necessary. Two days afterward the re sult was declared. The 13,000 men who signed the pr test against annexation to France had all disappeared The vote was almost unanimously "Oui et Zone," and Napoleon had the satisfaction of assuring Europe " that the exigencies of politics were perfectly reconciled with national aspirations.

Is it any wonder that Savoy and Nice want to be ceded

The Rev. A. Judson Rich, late pastor of Calvinist Church, in Westminster, Mass., has had the good or ill fortune (as the reader pleases) to become a Unitarian. Desirous, we suppose, of parting with Unitarian. Desirous, we suppose, or parting with his old orthodox flock upon amicable terms, he made to it a present of two flagons for communion service. This was handsome, undoubtedly; but the Church was suspicious of Mr. Rich and his vessels, and sent them back again, perhaps to the great injury of the gentleman's feelings. We sometimes read or hear that this is an age of Christian charity; but really, most of the charity seems to be a kind of dull indifference, and too much of what carnestness there may be, has a decided smell of bigotry. Porhaps we are not half so liberal as we think ourselves.

TRIBUNE WAR LETTERS.

THE REVOLUTION IN PARIS. STREET SCENES AND INCIDENTS. [FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Paris, Sept. 4.-Had I not before me as I rite a bit of the crown which surmounted the cagle in the guard-house of the Louvre until a few minutes ago, could hardly believe that in four hours I have seen, from first to last, one of the greatest and most sudden of revolutions. When we reached Paris this morning the city was quiet, and it remained so till noon. Groups of people read the news of the Emperor's capture with interest, and, as was clear enough, with joy; still, till 12 she streets were quiet. At that hour I heard drums and shouts, and a body of National Guards march past the Grand Hotel, exclaiming, "l'Abdication," and crying that they were marching to a chambre." They were followed by a band of excited workmen, call ing out that they would have "no abdication," but a "deposition," La Dechéance was the fierce chorus of their eries. I followed them, and found the Place de la Concorde crowded, but the bridge blocked by mounted gendarmes. In a few minutes several more hundreds of National Guards appeared, and on their trying to pass the gendarmes there was some pushing and rough play, and they were stopped. Mean-while a fight was going on in the Champs Elysées between some police and a few workmen, who were armed with loaded pistois, which, however, they did not use, and one workman was carried past me with his head broken by a knuckle-duster. The crowd was growing angry, when a Garde Mobile made a timely diversion by ng up the great statue of Strasbourg and tying a tri-color round her neck and dressing her with flowers. The crowd cried "Vice la Republique," and sang. A few speeches inflamed them more, and the next body of gendarmes who came on to the place were not allowed to pass until each man had cried for the republic and waved his hat. Pressure was then put upon the gendarmes to do the like, and they, with one accord, cried Vive la République, and at last allowed the mob to pass. Thousands of Garde Mobiles, Nationals, france tireurs, and civilians, with many women, poured across the bridge to cries of Vive la République, and we were met half way by M. Bancel, who, bidding us half, said; The Emperor is deposed; the Republic is Favre, Ferry, Simon, Gambetta, Kératry, Pleard, Pelle tan are the Provisional Government."

"Where are our arms!" the people cried.

"You shall have them at once." " Vive la République " then poured from tens of tho ands of throats, and, to judge by what I saw, I should have thought that there had never been an imperialist in France. These new cries were not heard through the noise of the drums beating, to call the troops to swear allegiance to "la nation." "Where's Cassagnac-give up the assassin t" and off went a party of St. Antoiners to find Cassagnac. "Let us release Rochefort," and off went a party to find Rochefort. "To the Tuileries, let us take possession." I went with the third mob, and, after a brief resistance by the court servants, our leaders were allowed to march across the palace through the courts from the gardens to the Place de Carousel, and we dutifully followed. In the street, every plate stating that a shopkeeper supplied the Emperor, has been broken down already, and now, at 4 o'clock, the revolution is over, and Paris quietly at work upon its armaments. Kécatry is,

Sunday, Sept. 4-Midnight.-The whole of the police, knowing their unpopularity, have disarmed. Not one is to be seen in the town, and all good citizens are requested to act as constables by an unsigned proclamation, which adds that theft is to be punished by death. I know Paris well, and may say that of late years the city has never been so gay as it is to night. The houses are illuminated. the streets filled with a joyful crowd; the regular troops are as enthusiastic for the Republic as are the Garde Mo bile, and the National Guard have not hung back this time as they often have before. The Prussians are for the mo ment forgotten-no person, no newspaper mentions their existence. The collapse of the Right in the Chamber, despite its numbers, has astonished some foreign ob-servers, but I have reason to believe that the regulars on guard at the Palais Bourton refused to load, saying as in '48," we will not fire on our brothers." Several Americans staying at the Grand Hotel have volunteered into the French military service. I did not this afternoon mention that Creil railway station has been fortified against musketry by means of new brick walls with slits, nor did I inform you that France is obtaining guns from Belgium. I knowlfor certain that the francstireurs of Asnieres are being armed with Belgian made chasse

Sept. 5-1 a. m .- I have been on to the Boulevard again The workpeople are still parading the streets with Imperial engles, which they are trailing in the dust, calling them "cuckoos." Some little episodes of thrilling scenes on the Place de la Concorde occur to me. A Cuirassiera mere boy-rode out of the yard of the Corps Legislapeeted and at once called on to say whither ound. The poor boy looked frightened-but after a moment's pause he cried out bravely, "I am a soldie under orders: I cannot tell you when I am that, but I will cry. Vire la République!" The Republic had no then been proclaimed; so the mob cheered greatly and let him go. The appearance of the Garde Mobile to-day was contrary to all discipline, for they were " internés, or shut un for the day at St. Maur.

Monday, Sept. 5-Afternoon,-Paris is calm and happy on of Turcos, with "Vengeance" on their flag came in to-day from Algeria. The palaces are guarded by the people, armed, but in blouses, and without any mark of uniform. "Lodgings to let" is chalked up at over the Tuileries, and the eagles have everywhere disappeared, leaving a dense dust of plaster in the streets; otherwise it would be hard to find that a revolution had occurred. The proclamation of the Ministers speaks of it as bloodless, but I hear that two Sergents de Ville were killed by the bayonets of the National Guard in the row at the Palais de l'Industrie. I do not believe it, as I saw only the one; "blouse" wounded in the head of whom I told you yesterday. Kératry is Préfet of Police, However, he has not as yet any police, except the whole people, for not a policeman has shown his head in the streets since yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. The 65th of the line, in march ing through Paris to-day, cheered for the Republie loudly and wore cockades. One cried out, "I am ar Alsatian, and the Prussians have eaten my fewls and my cow," (ma vache.) " Vive Strasbourg," cried the crowd what a pity that they didn't eat Lebouf at the same Not a bad joke for a crowd.

Victor Schoelcher has returned, as I know, for I have seen him. Louis Blanc, I am told, is here. Garrido an Piguéras came as a deputation from Spain. Garrido re mains to represent Spain on a universal republican con mittee which is being formed, but Figueras has returned to raise the republican flag at Madrid. Italy, too, is expected to rise. " Vice les peuples" is already the ery.

THE DEMANDS OF GERMANY. THE NEW FRONTIER-ONLY A PART OF LORRAIN TO BE ANNEXED.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,] Berlin, Sept. 7 .- I have just been officially informed that a telegram which I undertook to send yo last Monday evening, and which spoke of the fears er tertained here that the proclamation of the Republic in tend to prolong the war and jeopard the results-which contained, besides, the news of the reported death of Marshal MacMahon, and of the arrival of the Emperor a Wilhelmshohe was not forwarded, on account of the "inadmissibility" of its contents, as the officials, in their note to me, have it. Now, is not this rather small busi ness in a country like Prussia, and in times like these If is, however, on a par with a trick played by the Mon iteur of Prussia, the Staatsanzeiger. That journal, in publishing the addresses to the King and German people against the mediation and intervention of neutrals in the war, which I have heretofore sent you in full, where in the former the phrase "union and freedom" of Germany, and in the latter a "united free empire," occur, suppresses the words "freedom" and "free."

Neither King William nor Count Bismarck will be able to resist the popular demand for Alsace and Lorraine, though it appears the latter does not mean to annex the Whole of Lorraine. In appointing Governors-General for these Provinces it is a significant fact that the arrondisse ments of Thionville, Mctz, Chateau-Salins, Sarregue nines, and Saarburg are detached from Lorraine and added to Alsace. That province, therefore, and the arron. dissements named, will, it is believed, be instated on by the great Chancellor, and, if that he the case, and he at to accomplish his object, then the boundary of Germany will hereafter run from the French Luxemburg line, where that line south of Esch turns from a southern into an eastern direction, along the Moselle, in a distance from that river of from five to ten miles, until it reaches

the Moselle near Corny, between Metz and Pont-à-Mousson; then following eastwardly the Moselle, and afterward the Meurthe in a distance of ten to fifteen miles, until it strikes the principal mountain chain of the Vosges. From there it would be the same as the present boundary of the Departments Bas Rhin and Haut Rhin. Thionville and Metz would become German, while Pontà-Mousson, Nancy, Luneville, and Blauvet would re-

THE SIEGE OF STRASBOURG.

DETAILS OF THE INVESTMENT-OBSERVATIONS OF A CORRESPONDENT—GENERAL PLAN OF THE BESIEGERS—UNDERGROUND TELEGRAPH.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.] ACHERN, Sept. 6 .- This pleasant little Baden village has been visited by large numbers of sightseers since the slege of Strasbourg began. From the hights behind Achern the city of Strasbourg, Kehl, and the Gernan batteries can be distinctly scen. The view is certainly a distant one. A great deal is left to the imagination. As a natural consequence, the versions given by the several spectators differ materially. Some report that the damage done by the bombardment is very great Others confess that they can distinguish nothing than a few puffs of smoke, and hear reports, but that they cannot tell what has been the result. The truth is, that when a bombardment or a fire is seen at a distance, the predominant feeling is uncertainty, and the most conspicuous object is smoke. My purpose in coming to Achern by rall was not to get a remote view of the slege, but to take a carriage in order to proceed as near as possible to the batteries on the German bank of the Rhine. I had already witnessed the bombardment on the oppo site side. The main body of the attacking force is as sembled there, while there, too, the more important siege operations are being prosecuted. Indeed, the weakest portion of the fortifications is on the side facing Alsace. The Citadel is almost in front of Kehl. It is considere the key to the fortress. If it could be destroyed or taken the fall of the remaining works would not be long delayed. Considerable damage has been inflicted on the outworks of the Citadel, but this has not materially dininished its strength. Even if for no other reason than to harass the garrison it is advisable to keep up as severe fire upon the Citadel, as upon the places which, being weaker, will probably be selected for assault by a storm-

After a drive of two hours and a half I reached Auenheim, a small village close to the right bank of the Rhine. Leaving my conveyance at Auenbeim, I walked in the direction of the river. Near this place the Kinzig falls nto the Rhine. Down the Kinzig is floated much of the timber cut in the Black Forest. The logs are collected in a dam at a point of junction between the two rivers, and are there formed into the huge rafts which are familiar sights to all who ascend or descend the Rhine, or who stand on either of the river's banks and watch the traffic passing by. The Kinzig dam is a well-known spot from which to view the city of Strasbourg. I had barely approached before I was hailed by a sentry and asked for my papers. Having a written permission from Gen. Werder to move about within the lines of the army before Strasbourg, I considered that no opposition would be made to my movements here. In this, however, I was mistaken. The officer in command of the detachment at Auenheim had given orders to the patrols to allow no civilian to pass without an order signed by himself. I went to him and stated my case. He not only refused me the desired permission, but he declined to acknowledge the validity of the order emanating from his superior, the general in command. As commonly happens when subordinate officers are clothed with delegated authority, he asserted his rights in the most off-nsive style. He said that a Special Correspondent had no business whatever in such a place. He imprudently added that as new batteries were constructing on the spot to which I wished to proceed, he was the more disinclined to grant my request. It would have been more politic of him to have given a refusal without assigning the reason. Had I been in quest of secret information, I should have sufficiently attained my object by conversing with this officer. Before I parted with him he emphatically assured me that if I persisted in proceeding, and fell into the hands of his patrols, the consequences would be most unpleasant. I replied that I hoped not to give him any further trouble, meaning by this, that I had determined upon denying him the luxury of ordering me to be punished as a disobedient civilian and possible spy. Despite this prohibition I found no real difficulty in acmy object. I drove to the headquarters of the force on this side of the Rhine. They are in Neunmühl, a small village five miles distant from Auenheim. The sentries made no objection to passage of one who was going to the officer in command of the forces in Baden. The road ran close to the Rhine, and I had an excellent view both of the city of Strasbourg and of the German batteries. Passing behind Kehl, I saw the effects produced on that town by the French cannonade. One church appeared have sustained no injury, but the greater portion of the lown was a heap of ruins. The fire from the C very severe, yet that of the German batteries was heavier still. I have reason to believe that the mystery about the battery near the Kinzig dam consists in the fact that mortars of unusually large caliber were placed in it. Extraordinary results are anticipated from the firing of these mortars. Stories are current about extensive mining operations; but as I could get no authentic particulars I shall not repeat them. Soldiers engaged in a siege know but little of what is doing. They are very ready to supplement their scanty knowledge of facts with suppositions of what may be intended, and to circulate tales which are at once starting and valueless. can the better dispense with such doubtful materials because of having learned, on undoubted authority, what s the general plan of the besieged. When Strasbourg was first invested the bombardment was designed rather to frighten the inhabitants than to reduce the fortress. The scheme was nearly crowned with success. The citizen urged the Governor to surrender. A portion of the garrion was known to regard the defense a hopeless under taking. The remembrance of the crushing defeats o Weissenburg and Worth was then fresh. Many of Mac Mahon's soldiers had fled to Strasbourg. In American parlance, the garrison was demoralized. Under the circomstances he resorted to a stratagem. He caused fals elegrams announcing the utter rout of the Prussians a Metz to be posted up at the corners of the streets. Whether he forged this telegram, or was imposed upon by false news, has not yet been determined. It may be asked, "How could be make them believe "How could be make them believe be had received a telegram at time when telegraphic communication was interrupted by his enemies!" The answer I have received is that

which I shall now give: Strasbourg was connected with Metz by an underground telegraph. This was not known here till within the past few days. At this moment Prenchman who had been allowed to remain in Baden, and who had joined the Sanitary Corps, is imprisoned in Rastadt on the charge of having taken improper advan tages of his opportunities in order to convey intelligence to the beleaguered city. It is possible that the accusation is not wholly groundless, but it is certain that after his arrest the inhabitants of Strasbourg appeared to be as well informed as ever. Then the suspicion of an under, ground telegraph took its rise. The day before yester lay the wire was laid bare by a trenching party. Thus the nhabitants would think it perfectly natural a fortnight ago for Gen. Uhrich to have received a telegran Misled by this telegram, the inhabitants and garrison withdrew their request and resolved to under the belief that a force would soon arrive and raise the siege. Having held the place for some days, and, having found the task less difficult than they had expected, they may now be as disinclined to capitulate as they formerly were to fight. At all vents, the defense has increased rather than lost in earnestness. The guns in fortifications are better served, nd the sorties are made with greater vigor. How long the provisions will last is now the chief consideration. this particular the Germans have an immense advantage. They can afford to wait till the garrison is starved. Hence it has been resolved to besiege Strasourg scientifically. The latest improvements in engineering are to be fairly tested. Improvements in buteries are going to be tried. Private houses are to be spared. The fire is now concentrated on the fortifications. Unless the garrison show unwonted weakness the slege may be prolonged for several weeks. There are who will rejoice when the siege is at an end. Many of flourished by supplying its markets freit, vegetables, and meat. The village in which I write furnished most of the butter consumed by its in habitants.

Recently in Berlin, 650 couples appeared during one Sunday to be married in church without pre-vious publication of the bans, in consequence of the rapid mobilization of the army. How many of these newly-made wives may not, to-day, be widows!

VICTOR HUGO.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

HIS ADDRESS TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE. Victor Hugo has addressed to the German people through the Paris journals, the following letter, a brief extract from which was received by telegraph.

GERMANS: He who speaks to you is a friend. Three years ago, from exile, I welcomed you to the Exposition of 1867 in your city.

For Paris belongs not alone to us. Paris is as much rours as it is ours. Berlin, Vienna, Dresden, Munich, attgart, are your capitals. Paris is your center. It is only at Paris that we can feel the heart of Europe palpi-tating. Paris is the city of cities—the city of mankind. Athens and Rome were : Paris is.

Paris is nothing more than an immense hospitality.

You return there to-day.

As brothers, as you did three years ago ! No. As enemies.

What is this sinister misunderstanding!

Two nations have made Europe. These two nations are France and Germany. Germany is for the West what India is for the East, a kind of dignified grandmother We venerate her. But what is passing, and what is to be To-day this Europe which Germany has con structed by her expansion and F, ance by her divergence. Germany wishes to overturn.

sible ! Would Germany overturn Europe in destroying Paris!

Reflect. Wherefore this invasion ! Wherefore this savage effort against a brotherly people !

What have we done to you! Does this war proceed from us! It was the Empire which desired it; the Empire which made it. The Empire is dead. It is well.

We have nothing in common with that corpse

It is of the past; we are of the future.

It was hate; we are sympathy. It was treason; we are loyalty.

It was Capua and Gomorrah; we are Prance. We are the Prench Republic, and have for our device

Liberty, Equality, Fraternity; we write on our flag United States of Europe. We are the same people as vourselves. We had Vereingétorix as you had Arminius The same fraternal ray, the same sublime bond of union oius the German heart and the French soul.

This is so true that we shall say here:

If, unfortunately, by your fatal error, you proceed to extreme violence; if you come to attack us in this august city confided in some manner by Europe to France; if you assault Paris, we shall defend it to the last ex-tremity; we shall fight with all our strength against you; but we declare we shall continue to be your brothers; and your wounded-do you know where we shall place them t in the palace of the nation. We shall assign the Tulieries in advance as a hospital for wounded Prussians. There will be the field hospital of your brave imprisoned soldiers, and it is there our women shall go to care for and succor them. Your wounded shall be our guests; we will treat them loyally, and Paris will receive them into her Louvre.

It is with this fraternity in our heart that we shall accept your war.

But Germans, what means this war! It is ended since

the Empire is at an end. You have killed your enemy, who was also ours; what more do you desire!

You come to take Paris by force! But we have already offered it to you with love. Do not make a people close their doors who have always held out their hands to you. Be not deluded about Paris. Paris loves you; but Paris will fight you. Paris will fight you with all the ormidable majesty of her glory and her mourning. Paris, menaced by this brutal assault, may become ter

Jules Favre has told you elequently, and we all repeat

it, expect a desperate resistance.

You may take the fortress, you will find the rampart.

You may take the rampart, you will find the barrieade. You may take the barrieade, and then—who knows the resources of patriotism in distress—you will find in the sewers mines of powder ready to blow whole streets into This will be the terrible sentence you must expect. To take Paris stone by stone, to slaughter Europe on the spot, to kill France in detail; in each street, in each house that great light must be extinguished soul by

Germans, hold back! Paris is formidable. Think s while before her walls. All transformations are possible for her. Her indolence gives you the measure of her energy. She seems to sleep. She will awaken. Her thought will leap from its scabbard like a sword; and this city, which yesterday was Sybaris, to-morsow may

Do we say this to intimidate you! No, certainly not. Germans, you are not to be intimidated. You had Galgaeus against Rome and Kærner against Napoleon. We of the Martial Sonnels and the Song of the Sword You are a nation of thinkers who have come to need a legion of heroes. Your soldiers are worthy of ours; our soldiers have unsurpassable bravery; your's have intrepid cool

Hear, nevertheless. You had able and skillful generals; we had incompetent ones; you made the war clever rather than brilliant; your generals have preferred the useful to the grand; it was their right; you took us by surprise ; you came ten to ones our soldiers stoically allowed themselves to be massacred by you who had wisely placed all the chances on your side sequently from that day in this dreadful war Prussis has the victory, but France has the glory. At present you believe you have a last blow to strike,

You rush upon Paris and take advantage of our noble army, deceived and betmayed, nearly all stretched dead on the battle-field, to throw your 700,000 soldiers, with all your machinery of war-your mitrailleuses, your steel cannons, your Krupp bullets, your Dreyse guns, your innumerable cavalry, your terrible artillery—on 200,000 citizens standing on their ramparts, on fathers defending their firesides, on a city full of trembling families; there there are wives, sisters, and mothers, and where at this hour. I, who speak to you, have my two grand children, one of whom is at the breast.

It is on this city, innocent of this war; on this city which has done nothing but share with you her brilliancy; on Paris isolated, superb, and desperate, that you pre cipitate yourselves-an immense wave of conflict and slaughter. Such would be your role, valiant men, great ostiers, illustrious army of noble Germany! Oh! re-

The nineteenth century would see this frightful event -an orderly nation become savage, abolishing the city of nations: (Germans extinguishing Paris: the German raising the ax over the Gaul. You, the descendants of Teutonic knights, make war unfairly; you exterminate the group of men and of ideas which the world needs; you demolish the organic city; you recommence Attilla and Alaric; you follow Omar, in burning the Library of mankin 1; you raze the Hotel de Ville as the Huns razed the Capitol; you bombard Notre Dame as the Turksbombarded the Partheon; you present to the world thi spectacle: the Germans again become Vandals, and you till be barbarism decapitating civilization.

will be barbarism decapitating civilization.

No. no, no:

Do you know what this victory would be to you? is would be your dishonor.

Ah! surely no one can think of frightening you Germans, glorious army, courageous people! but they may remistract you. It is not certainly oppproblum which you seek, well! it as opprobrium which you will find; and i, a European, this! is a friend of Paris; I, a Parisian, that is a friend of peoples, inform you of the peril you are in, my brothers of Germany, because I admire you, shonor you, and because I know well that if something makes you retire, it is not shame, it is not fear.

Ah! noble soldiers, what a return to your homes! You will be conquerors with bowed heads; and what will your wives say to you?

The death of Paris—what mourning!

The assassination of Paris—what a crime!

The world would mourn; you would, incur the crime.

The world would mourn; you would, incur the crime.

Do not accept this formidable responsibility. Stop:

Do not accept this formidable responsibility. Stop:

Do not accept this formidable responsibility. Stop:

And then, a last word: Paris driven to the last; Paris and then, a last word: Paris driven to the last; Paris conquer, and you will have attempted at a dead loss, this conquer, and you will have attempted at a dead loss, this conquer, and you will have attempted at a dead loss, this conquer, and you will no paris in the stones will be dispersion of it. The scattering of the stones will be dispersion of it. The scattering of the stones will be dispersion of it. The scattering of the stones will be dispersion of it. The scattering of the stones will be dispersion of it. The scattering of the stones will be dispersion of it. The scattering of the stones will be dispersion of the beauty are only our bones; their smoke will take shape, they are only our bones; their smoke will take shape, they are only our bones; their smoke will the shape they are only our bones; their smoke will the shape they are only our bones; their smoke will take shape, th